

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD

NFIB-24.1/14  
13 September 1977

13

MEMORANDUM FOR NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD

25X1 FROM :   
Deputy Executive Secretary

SUBJECT : Definitions of Intelligence

REFERENCE : NFIB-24.1/13 dated 19 July 1977

25X1 1. ☐ Broad consensus exists among NFIB members on the need for an authoritative and comprehensive glossary of intelligence terms. The Office of Policy and Planning of the Intelligence Community Staff has scheduled a meeting of representatives from NFIB agencies to address the subject at 0930 hours on Tuesday, 20 September in Room 5S09, Community Headquarters Building.

NFIB ACTION REQUESTED

25X1 2. ☐ You are requested to notify the Secretariat by noon, 19 September of the names of your representatives who will be attending the meeting.

25X1

15 SEP  
1977

NFIB Secretariat  
notified. S.

25X1

25X1

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

ATTENDEES:  
CONFERENCE ON INTELLIGENCE DEFINITIONS

STAT

NAME

ORGANIZATION

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Capt. L. D. Dahl

CIA/NIO

State/INR/DDC

632-9032

Art Long

Treasury

566-5988

Lee E. Martin

Energy

376-1748

Lawrence McWilliams

CIA

FBI

324-4591

DIA

695-6669

NSA

688-6527

NSA

688-8156

NSA

688-7391

NSA

688-7608

NSA

688-6527

H. W. Taylor

Army (OACSI)

697-4644

Capt. Harley J. Macleod

Air Force (OACSI)

695-7266

IC Staff (HRC)

IC Staff (OPBD)

IC Staff (OPP)

IC Staff (OPP)

IC Staff (OPP)

TAB C

## DEFINITIONS OF INTELLIGENCE

### BASIC INTELLIGENCE--(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)

General reference material for use in planning, concerning other countries, which pertains to capabilities, resources or potential theaters of operationas. See also intelligence.

### BIOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, NATO, CENTO)

That component of intelligence which deals with individual foreign personalities of actual or potential importance.

### COMBAT INTELLIGENCE -- (DOD, IADB)

That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations. See also intelligence.

### COMBAT INTELLIGENCE--(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)

That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of tactical operations. See also intelligence.

### COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. Also called COMINT.

### COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--(DOD, I, IADB)

That aspect of intelligence activity which is devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and to the protection of information against espionage, individuals against subversion, and installations or material against sabotage. See also counterespionage; countersabotage; countersubversion.

### COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--(NATO, SEATO, CENTO)

That phase of intelligence covering all activity devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and to the protection of information against espionage, personnel against subversion, and installations or material against sabotage. See also counterespionage; counter-sabotage; countersubversion.

CRITICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence which is crucial and requires the immediate attention of the commander. It is required to enable the commander to make decisions which will provide a timely and appropriate response to actions by the potential/actual enemy. It includes but is not limited to the following:  
a. strong indications of the imminent outbreak of hostilities of any type (warning of attack); b. aggression of any nature against a friendly country; c. indications or use of nuclear-biological-chemical weapons (targets); and d. significant events within potential enemy countries that may lead to modification of nuclear strike plans.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest which is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation.

DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

Intelligence which any department or agency of the Federal Government requires to execute its own mission.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence relating to activities or conditions within the United States which threaten internal security and which might require the employment of troops, and intelligence relating to activities of individuals or agencies potentially or actually dangerous to the security of the Department of Defense.

ELECTRONICS INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign, non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. Also called ELINT.

EVASION AND ESCAPE INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Processed information prepared to assist personnel to escape if captured by the enemy or to evade capture if lost in enemy-dominated territory.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

Intelligence concerning areas not under control of the power sponsoring the collection effort.

INDICATIONS (INTELLIGENCE)--(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

Information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bears on the intention of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE--(DOD, NESN, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

An appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to a special situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the probable order of their adoption. See also estimate; estimate of the situation.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

Integrated departmental intelligence which is required by departmental intelligence which is required by departments and agencies of the United States Government for the execution of their missions but which transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency to produce.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

That category of intelligence resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific and environmental information which is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for the conservation of the fighting strength of friendly forces and the formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Integrated departmental intelligence that covers the broad aspects of national policy and national security, is of concern to more than one department or agency, and transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency.

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence required for planning and executing all types of operations. See also intelligence.

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE--(SEATO)

Intelligence required by operational commanders for planning and executing all types of operations.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

The collected products of photographic interpretation, classified and evaluated for intelligence use.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE--(NATO, CENTO)

The collected products of photographic interpretation, classified and evaluated for military use.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence concerning foreign and domestic policies of governments and the activities of political movements.

RADIATION INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

Intelligence derived from the collection and analysis of non-information bearing elements extracted from the electromagnetic energy unintentionally emanated by foreign devices, equipments, and systems, excluding those generated by the detonation of atomic/nuclear weapons.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign scientific and technical information which covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques; and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and material, the research and development related thereto, and the production methods employed for their manufacture.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, NATO, CENTO, IADB)

Intelligence which is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and internal levels.

TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, IADB)

Intelligence which is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. Essentially, tactical intelligence and strategic intelligence differ only in scope, point of view, and level of employment.

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8  
TARGET INTELLIGENCE--(DOD, NATO, SEATO, CENTO, IADB)

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.

TELEMETRY INTELLIGENCE--(DOD)

Technical and intelligence information derived from the intercept, processing, and analysis of foreign telemetry. Also called TELINT.



#### 4. *Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee (IRAC).*

An Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee is hereby established to advise the Director of Central Intelligence on the preparation of the intelligence budget and the allocation of resources among programs and to ensure that they are employed in accordance with approved requirements with no unwarranted duplication. It will consist of the Director of Central Intelligence, Chairman, and senior representatives of the Department of State, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, and the Office of Management and Budget.

#### 5. *The United States Intelligence Board (USIB).*

a. A United States Intelligence Board is hereby established under the chairmanship of the Director of Central Intelligence. Subject to other established responsibilities under existing law and directives, the United States Intelligence Board will advise and assist the Director of Central Intelligence with respect to:

- (1) The establishment of appropriate intelligence objectives, requirements and priorities.
- (2) The production of national intelligence.
- (3) The supervision of the dissemination and security of intelligence material.
- (4) The protection of intelligence sources and methods.
- (5) As appropriate, policies with respect to arrangements with foreign governments on intelligence matters.

b. The membership of the United States Intelligence Board shall consist of the following: The Director of Central Intelligence, Chairman; The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Vice Chairman; the Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State; The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency; The Director, National Security Agency; a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury; a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission; and a representative of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Director of Central Intelligence, as Chairman, shall invite the chief of any other department or agency having functions related to the national security to sit with the United States Intelligence Board whenever matters within the purview of his department or agency are to be discussed.

c. The Board shall be provided with a Secretariat staff, which shall be under the direction of an Executive Secretary appointed by the Director of Central Intelligence. Subordinate committees and working groups shall be established, as appropriate, by the Director of Central Intelligence.

#### 6. *National Intelligence*

a. National intelligence is that intelligence required for the formulation of national security policy, concerning more than one department or agency, and transcending the exclusive competence of a single department or agency. The Director of Central Intelligence shall produce national intelligence that will carry a statement of abstention or any substantially differing

STAT

NSCID #1

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

STAT

opinion of a United States Intelligence Board member or of the Intelligence Chief of a Military Department.

b. Departmental intelligence is that intelligence which any department or agency requires to execute its own mission.

c. Interdepartmental intelligence is integrated departmental intelligence required by departments and agencies of the Government for the execution of their missions, but transcending the exclusive competence of a single department or agency to produce. Such subcommittee structure of the United States Intelligence Board as may be established by the Director of Central Intelligence may be utilized for the production and dissemination of interdepartmental intelligence.

d. The Director of Central Intelligence shall disseminate national intelligence to the President, members of the National Security Council, as appropriate, members of the United States Intelligence Board and, subject to existing statutes, such other components of the Government as the National Security Council may from time to time designate or the United States Intelligence Board may recommend. He is further authorized to disseminate national intelligence and interdepartmental intelligence on a strictly controlled basis to foreign governments and international bodies upon his determination [after consultation with the United States Intelligence Board] that such action would substantially promote the security of the United States, provided that such dissemination is consistent with existing statutes and Presidential policy, including that reflected in international agreements; and provided further that any disclosure of Federal Bureau of Investigation intelligence information shall be cleared with that agency prior to dissemination. [Departmental intelligence and interdepartmental intelligence produced outside the United States Intelligence Board subcommittee structure may be disseminated in accordance with existing statutes and Presidential policy, including that reflected in international agreements.]

e. Whenever any member of the United States Intelligence Board obtains information that indicates an impending crisis situation that affects the security of the United States to such an extent that immediate action or decision by the President or the National Security Council may be required, he shall immediately transmit the information to the Director of Central Intelligence and the other members of the United States Intelligence Board, as well as to the National Indications Center and to other officials or agencies as may be indicated by the circumstances. The Director of Central Intelligence shall immediately prepare and disseminate, as appropriate, the national intelligence estimate of the situation.

#### *7. Protection of Intelligence and of Intelligence Sources and Methods*

The Director of Central Intelligence, with the advice of the members of the United States Intelligence Board, shall ensure the development of policies and procedures for the protection of intelligence and of intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure. Each department and agency shall remain responsible for the protection of intelligence and of intelligence sources and methods within its own organization. Each shall also establish appropriate in-

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

STAT

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL INTELLIGENCE

DIRECTIVE NO. 3<sup>1</sup>

## COORDINATION OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION

(Effective 17 February 1972)

For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence production activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the National Security Council hereby authorizes and directs that the following overall policies, objectives, categories of intelligence and allocations of responsibility be established.

1. *Basic Intelligence*

a. Basic intelligence is that factual intelligence that results from the collation of encyclopedic information of a fundamental and more or less permanent nature and that, as a result of evaluation and interpretation, is determined to be the best available.

b. An outline of all basic intelligence required by the Government shall be maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency in collaboration with the appropriate departments and agencies. This outline shall be broken down into chapters, sections and subsections, which shall be allocated as production and maintenance responsibilities to the Central Intelligence Agency and/or to those other departments or agencies of the Government that are best qualified by reason of mission, production capability, and primary interest to assume the production and maintenance responsibilities. To ensure the production of the basic intelligence required by the Government and the fullest possible use of current departmental and agency capabilities, changes in the outline or allocations of production and maintenance responsibilities shall be effected by agreement between the Director of Central Intelligence and the departments and agencies concerned.

c. Basic intelligence required in the interest of national security shall be compiled and continuously maintained in National Intelligence Surveys (NIS) to cover foreign countries, areas or broad special subjects, in accordance with National Security Council-approved NIS Standard Instructions and inter-departmental-approved amendments thereto. The National Intelligence Surveys will be disseminated in such form as shall be determined by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the departments and agencies concerned.

d. The Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating production and maintenance and for accomplishing the review, publication and dissemination of these National Intelligence Surveys, and shall make such

<sup>1</sup> This Directive supersedes NSCID No. 3 dated 18 January 1961.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

requests of the departments and agencies as are necessary for proper development and maintenance of the Surveys.

e. Departments or agencies to be called on for contributions to this undertaking may include other than those represented permanently on the United States Intelligence Board.

2. *Current Intelligence*

a. Current intelligence is that intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest usually disseminated without the delays incident to complete evaluation or interpretation.

b. The Central Intelligence Agency and the several departments and agencies shall produce and disseminate such current intelligence as may be necessary to meet their own internal requirements. The current intelligence produced by the Central Intelligence Agency is produced primarily to meet the needs of the President, National Security Council and other high-level consumers; in addition, it serves the common needs of the interested departments and agencies of the Government for current intelligence that they themselves do not produce. The departments and agencies will contribute to the Central Intelligence Agency current intelligence items and publications as appropriate and on a timely basis. NEW

3. Departmental intelligence is that intelligence any department or agency requires to execute its own mission. NEW

4. Interdepartmental intelligence is integrated departmental intelligence required by departments and agencies of the Government for the execution of their missions but transcending the exclusive competence of a single department or agency to produce. Joint intelligence is a special category of interdepartmental intelligence jointly produced by defense intelligence organizations in the performance of the assigned missions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Such subcommittee structure of the United States Intelligence Board as shall be established by the Director of Central Intelligence may be utilized for the production and dissemination of such forms of intelligence.

5. National intelligence is that intelligence required for the formulation of national security policy concerning more than one department or agency and transcending the exclusive competence of a single department or agency. The production of national intelligence is covered in NSCID No. 1. Intelligence relating to the national security that has been produced as interdepartmental or departmental intelligence may also, when appropriate, be submitted to the Director of Central Intelligence for issuance as national intelligence by the Director of Central Intelligence as provided in NSCID No. 1.

6. Each department or agency, taking full cognizance of the facilities of the other agencies, shall maintain adequate research facilities to accomplish its departmental intelligence production mission and to provide such additional intelligence within its field of primary responsibilities as may be necessary to satisfy other requirements relating to the national security.

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

7. To ensure that the capabilities of the departments and agencies are utilized effectively for the production of intelligence of common concern, the following division of interests, subject to refinement through a continuous program of coordination and evaluation by the Director of Central Intelligence to promote an integration of effort and to avoid undesirable duplication, shall serve as a general delineation of primary responsibilities:

a. The Department of State shall produce political and sociological intelligence on all countries and economic intelligence on countries of the Free World.

b. The Department of Defense shall produce military intelligence. This production shall include scientific, technical and economic intelligence directly pertinent to the missions of the various components of the Department of Defense.

c. The Central Intelligence Agency shall produce economic, scientific and technical intelligence. Further, the Central Intelligence Agency may produce such other intelligence as may be necessary to discharge the statutory responsibilities of the Director of Central Intelligence.

d. The production of intelligence on atomic energy is a responsibility of all departments and agencies represented on the U.S. Intelligence Board with responsibilities for the production of finished intelligence, to be coordinated through the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee structure.

8. Despite the above-mentioned allocations of primary production responsibilities, there will be areas of common or overlapping interest that will require continuing interagency liaison and cooperation. In the event that a requirement for intelligence is established for which there is not existing production capability, the Director of Central Intelligence, in consultation with the United States Intelligence Board, shall determine which of the departments and agencies of the intelligence community can best undertake the primary responsibility as a service of common concern.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL INTELLIGENCE  
DIRECTIVE NO. 5<sup>1</sup>

U.S. ESPIONAGE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE  
ACTIVITIES ABROAD

(Effective 17 February 1972)

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 102(d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the National Security Council hereby authorizes and directs that:

1. *For the purpose of this directive:*

a. Espionage is defined as that intelligence activity directed toward the acquisition of information through clandestine means.

b. Counterintelligence is defined as that intelligence activity, with its resultant product, devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and undertaken to protect the security of the nation and its personnel, information and installations against espionage, sabotage and subversion. Counterintelligence includes the process of procuring, developing, recording and disseminating information concerning hostile clandestine activity and of penetrating, manipulating or repressing individuals, groups or organizations conducting such activity.

2. To ensure centralized direction through prior, comprehensive and continuing coordination of all clandestine activities authorized herein, the Director of Central Intelligence shall, after appropriate consultation:

a. Establish the procedures necessary to achieve such direction and coordination, including the assessment of risk incident upon such operations as compared to the value of the activity, and to ensure that sensitive operations are reviewed pursuant to applicable directives.

b. Coordinate all clandestine activities authorized herein and conducted outside the United States and its possessions, including liaison that concerns clandestine activities or that involves foreign clandestine services, except when the provisions of paragraph 8 apply; also coordinate clandestine activities with overt collection abroad.

c. Invite departments and agencies not permanent members of the United States Intelligence Board that have clandestine counterintelligence responsibilities abroad to participate in deliberations of the Board when clandestine counterintelligence matters affecting such responsibilities are under consideration.

d. Make mutually agreeable arrangements with other departments and agencies for such cover support as may be needed by the Central Intelligence

<sup>1</sup> This Directive supersedes NSCID No. 5 dated 18 January 1961.

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

1  
TOP SECRET

Copy No 92

NSCID #5

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL INTELLIGENCE  
DIRECTIVE NO. 6<sup>1</sup>

SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE

(Effective 17 February 1972)

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), which comprises Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Electronics Intelligence (ELINT), and the activities pertaining thereto are national responsibilities and must be so organized and managed as to exploit to the maximum the available resources of the Government, to satisfy the intelligence needs of the National Security Council and the departments and agencies of the Government, and to provide for efficiency and economy in the use of technical resources. Therefore, pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the National Security Council authorizes and directs that SIGINT activities shall be conducted as prescribed herein.

1. *Definitions*

For the purpose of this directive, the terms "Communications Intelligence" or "COMINT" shall be construed to mean technical and intelligence information derived from foreign communications by other than the intended recipients.

COMINT activities shall be construed to mean those activities that produce COMINT by the collection and processing of foreign communications passed by radio, wire or other electromagnetic means, with specific exceptions stated below, and by the processing of foreign encrypted communications, however transmitted. Collection comprises search, intercept and direction finding. Processing comprises range estimation, transmitter/operator identification, signal analysis, traffic analysis, cryptanalysis, decryption, study of plain text, the fusion of these processes, and the reporting of results.

COMINT and COMINT activities as defined herein shall not include (a) any intercept and processing of unencrypted written communications, press and propaganda broadcasts, or (b) censorship.

ELINT activities are defined as the collection (observation and recording), and the processing for subsequent intelligence purposes, of information derived from foreign, non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation or radioactive sources. ELINT is the technical and intelligence information product of ELINT activities.

2. *The Director of Central Intelligence*

Consistent with his responsibilities as set forth in NSCID Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the Director of Central Intelligence shall:

- a. Establish with the advice of the United States Intelligence Board and issue appropriate intelligence objectives, requirements and priorities to guide the conduct of all United States SIGINT activities.

<sup>1</sup> This Directive supersedes NSCID No. 6 dated 15 September 1955, revised 18 January 1961.

ANNEX EGLOSSARY OF INTELLIGENCE TERMS

This Glossary is a living text of intelligence parlance which departments and agencies of the Foreign Affairs Community are asked to use in communicating with each other on human resource intelligence matters. It represents the accumulative product of a continuing activity being sponsored by the DCI's Human Resources Committee under auspices of the National Foreign Intelligence Plan for Human Resources. It is not intended that the Glossary be encyclopedic; it is intended that it cover terms in regular and frequent use by Community elements interacting on intelligence matters. New words may be added or dropped as they come into or drop out of active use within the Community. The language of terms already in the Glossary may be revised by mutual consent to reflect changes taking place in human resource intelligence practices. In all cases the language of the intelligence terms will be developed by the Human Resources Committee and agreed to by all participating departments and agencies.

HUMINT Plan



SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

### INTELLIGENCE TERMS

ASSESS - A management deliberation in which the value of an intelligence activity, result, or product is weighed against resource allocation or expenditures.

COLLECTION - The acquisition of information and the delivery of the collected information to the consumer.

CLANESTINE COLLECTION - The collection of foreign intelligence information in a manner precluding attribution to the collector, agency/activity where disclosure of the manner of collection could be inimical to the U.S. Government.

COLLECTION GUIDANCE - Information which interprets, clarifies, or expands upon previously defined intelligence needs. Consumer guidance points the way for collection managers. Collection manager guidance steers the course of field collection. SEE COLLECTION REQUIREMENT.

COLLECTION PROGRAM - Describes the planning, implementation, resource management and direction of activities relative to collection and distribution of information responsive to defined needs.

COLLECTION REQUIREMENT - A specific statement of information need. A specific form of guidance which is sanctioned by the resource manager and carries an implicit authorization to commit resources in collection tasking. SEE COLLECTION GUIDANCE, ALSO TASKING.

• COUNTERINTELLIGENCE - That intelligence activity, with its resultant product, devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and undertaken to protect the security of the nation and its personnel, information, and installations against espionage, sabotage, or subversion.

COVERT OPERATIONS (COVERT ACTIONS) - SEE SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

ESPIONAGE - The act of acquiring foreign intelligence by clandestine methods that are illegal under the laws of the target country.

EVALUATE - To appraise the worth of an intelligence activity or result in terms of its contribution to a specific goal, or the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy, usefulness of information in terms of an intelligence need, usually without reference to cost.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMUNITY - Those departments, U.S. Government agencies, and other organizations which are represented in U.S. diplomatic missions abroad; and Executive Branch entities which may not be represented abroad but are significantly involved in international activities with the governments of other nations. SEE ALSO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

HUMAN SOURCE - A person who wittingly or unwittingly imparts intelligence information by any means to an intelligence activity.

HUMAN RESOURCES COLLECTION PROGRAM - The sum of personnel, funds, facilities, and other assets authorized in NSCIDs 2, 4, 5 and 9 to conduct collection activities concerning foreign countries.

INTELLIGENCE -

ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE - Information that is directly useful to consumers without having to go through the full intelligence processing cycle. NOTE: It may address strategic or tactical needs, as in close-support type collection for U.S. negotiating teams or action elements dealing with international terrorism, narcotics, etc.

BASIC INTELLIGENCE - Factual, fundamental, and generally stable information about all aspects of a nation--physical, social, economic, political, military, biographical, and cultural--which is used as basis for intelligence products in support of planning, policymaking, and military operations.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE - Intelligence of all types or forms of immediate interest to the users of intelligence; it is usually disseminated without the delays incident to complete evaluation or interpretation.

DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE - Intelligence which government departments and agencies require or generate in support of their own missions. SEE NOTE ON STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE.

FINISHED INTELLIGENCE - The end product of a cumulative process of information gathering, research, and analysis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION - Information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of any foreign power organizations, or their agents; or of any non-United States person, whether within or outside the United States; or concerning foreign intelligence sources and methods, equipment and methodology unique to the acquisition of exploitation of foreign intelligence, foreign military hardware obtained for exploitation, and photography or recordings resulting from U.S. foreign intelligence collection efforts.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE - Integrated departmental intelligence required by various elements of the government for the execution of their missions.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE - Intelligence required by the President, the NSC, and other officials of the U.S. Government involved in formulating and directing the implementation of national security policy. SEE STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE - Intelligence required for the formation of policy and military plans and operations at the national and international levels. SEE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY - Refers to CIA, NSA, and DIA, the special officers within DoD for collection of specialized intelligence through reconnaissance programs; and the intelligence elements of the military services, FBI, State, Treasury, and ERDA. SEE ALSO FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMUNITY.

INTELLIGENCE CONSUMER - A policymaker or action officer outside the intelligence community that employs intelligence information, in any of its various forms to support activities that are not intelligence-related. SEE INTELLIGENCE USER.

INTELLIGENCE USER - An intelligence producer or other person who uses foreign information or produces finished intelligence in the conduct of intelligence activities. SEE INTELLIGENCE CONSUMER.

MONITORING - The overt or clandestine act of observing, listening to, intercepting, recording, transcribing any form of communications or media for intelligence collection or intelligence security purposes.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - Encompasses the Human Resources Collection Programs of departments and agencies; the programs of the CIA and the special offices within the DoD for the collection of specialized intelligence through reconnaissance programs; the consolidated cryptologic program; and other programs of the departments and agencies, not including tactical intelligence, designated by the Committee on Foreign Intelligence as part of the program.

RAW INTELLIGENCE - Unevaluated information of potential intelligence value.

REPORTING - The flow of information from those who gather information in the field to the consumer/user of the information.

REVIEW - To examine, inspect, and discuss in a critical manner, precedent to consideration of value.

SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS - A sensitive source is a person, organization, or technical means which provides intelligence, subject to protection of identity and intelligence relationship, and is vulnerable to counter action and thus could be lost or diminished in effectiveness should identity become compromised. Sensitive methods are the means by which support is provided to, or intelligence received from, sources when such means are vulnerable to counter action or to loss of essential privacy if they are compromised.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES Activities--other than the collection and production of intelligence and related support functions--designed to further official United States programs and policies abroad and which are planned and executed so that the role of the U.S. Government is not apparent or publicly acknowledged. SEE COVERT OPERATIONS.

TASKING - The assignment or direction, by command channel, of an individual or activity to perform in a specified way for achievement of a specified end, objective, or goal. SEE COLLECTION REQUIREMENT.

CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS (HUMAN RESOURCES) - Operation aimed at gaining access to closely guarded targets, using human resources and supporting assets; may also include the use of sensing devices. Operations are always marked by secrecy, to preclude increased countermeasures. Clandestine operations differ from overt operations principally in the care taken to limit knowledge concerning them to only those persons with a genuine need-to-know, and to conceal them from the target government, which considers them illegal. The operations are usually also concealed from other governments, except when conducted bilaterally. Also known as espionage or agent operations. Not to be confused with overt operations.

INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION - To bring an intelligence matter into common action for most effective results. Also, a procedure in the management of intelligence activities, programs, resources, and operations which signifies concurrence.

OVERT OPERATION (HUMAN RESOURCES) - Human resource collection operation for gathering materiel or information by observation or from knowledgeable human sources, or openly available media. The collection process may be classified or unclassified. Differs from clandestine operations chiefly in that the target and host governments as well as the sources involved are normally aware of the general activity although the specific acquisition, sites, and processes may be successfully concealed.

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

Next 34 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

From DIA

INTELLIGENCE RELATED DEFINITIONS

information - "In intelligence usage, unevaluated material of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence." This term has been frequently abused in intelligence parlance.

intelligence cycle - "The Steps by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users. There are five steps in the cycle:

a. planning and direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, preparation of a collection plan, issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies, and a continuous check on the productivity of collection agencies.

b. collection - Acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing and/or production elements.

c. processing - Conversion of collected information into a form suitable to the production of intelligence.

d. production - Conversion of information into intelligence through the integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements.

e. dissemination - Conveyance of intelligence to users in a suitable form."

Five step cycle properly distinguishes processing and production.

intelligence summary - "A specific report providing a summary of items of intelligence at frequent intervals. See also intelligence."

WORD SETS

- User -- Consumer
- Guidance -- Requirement -- Tasking
- Monitor -- Review -- Evaluate -- Assess
- Overt -- Covert -- Clandestine -- Espionage
- Foreign Intelligence Information -- Raw Intelligence  
-- Reporting -- Actionable Intelligence -- Finished  
Intelligence

TAB D



User to Consumer

INTELLIGENCE USER - An intelligence producer or other person .  
who uses foreign information or produces finished intelligence  
in the conduct of intelligence activities.

INTELLIGENCE CONSUMER - A policymaker or action officer outside  
the intelligence community that employs intelligence information,  
in any of its various forms to support activities that are not  
intelligence related.

Guidance to Tasking

COLLECTION GUIDANCE - Information which interprets, clarifies, or expands upon previously defined intelligence needs. Consumer guidance points the way for collection managers. Collection manager guidance steers the course of field collection.

COLLECTION REQUIREMENT - A specific statement of information need. A specific form of guidance which is sanctioned by the resource manager and carries an implicit authorization to commit resources in collection tasking.

TASKING - The assignment or direction, by command channel, of an individual or activity to perform in a specified way for achievement of a specified end, objective, or goal.

Monitor to Assess

MONITORING - The overt or clandestine act of observing, listening to, intercepting, recording, transcribing any form of communications or media for intelligence collection or intelligence security purposes.

REVIEW - To examine, inspect, and discuss in a critical manner, precedent to consideration of value.

EVALUATE - To appraise the worth of an intelligence activity or result in terms of its contribution to a specific goal, or the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy, usefulness of information in terms of an intelligence need, usually without reference to cost.

ASSESS - A management deliberation in which the value of an intelligence activity, result, or product is weighed against resource allocation or expenditures.

Overt to Espionage

OVERT -

- OVERT UNCLASSIFIED -
- OVERT CLASSIFIED -
- OVERT OPERATION - Human resource collection operation for gathering materiel or information by observation or from knowledgeable human sources, or openly available media. The collection process may be classified or unclassified. Differs from clandestine operations chiefly in that the target and host governments as well as the sources involved are normally aware of the general activity although the specific acquisition, sites, and processes may be successfully concealed.
- OVERT SENSITIVE -

COVERT -

- COVERT OPERATIONS (COVERT ACTIONS) - See special activities in support of National Foreign Policy Objectives.
- SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES - Activities -- other than the collection and production of intelligence and related support functions-- designed to further official United States programs and policies abroad and which are planned and executed so that the role of the U.S. Government is not apparent or publicly acknowledged.

CLANDESTINE -

- CLANDESTINE COLLECTION - The collection of foreign intelligence information in a manner precluding attribution to the collector, agency/activity where disclosure of the manner of collection could be inimical to the U.S. Government.
- CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS - Operation aimed at gaining access to closely guarded targets, using human resources and supporting assets; may also include the use of sensing devices. Operations are always marked by secrecy, to preclude increased countermeasures. Clandestine operations differ from overt operations principally in the care taken to limit knowledge concerning them to only those persons with a genuine need-to-know, and to conceal them from the target government, which considers them illegal. The operations are usually also concealed from other governments, except when conducted bilaterally. Also known as espionage or agent operations. Not to be confused with overt operations.

ESPIONAGE - The act of acquiring foreign intelligence by clandestine methods that are illegal under the laws of the target country.

Foreign Information to Finished Intelligence

FOREIGN INFORMATION -

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION - Information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of any foreign power organizations, or their agents; or of any non-United States person, whether within or outside the United States; or concerning foreign intelligence sources and methods, equipment and methodology unique to the acquisition or exploitation of foreign intelligence, foreign military hardware obtained for exploitation, and photography or recording from U.S. foreign intelligence collection efforts.

RAW INTELLIGENCE - Unevaluated information of potential intelligence value.

REPORTING - The flow of information from those who gather information in the field to the consumer/user of the information.

ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE - Information that is directly useful to consumers without having to go through the full intelligence processing cycle. NOTE: It may address strategic or tactical needs, as in close-support type collection for U.S. negotiating teams or action elements dealing with international terrorism, narcotics, etc.

FINISHED INTELLIGENCE - The end product of a cumulative process of information gathering, research, and analysis.

STAT

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

The glossary of intelligence terms will serve as a primary basis for interdepartmental communication and understanding within the Intelligence Community. It is not intended to restrict intelligence agencies from the use of terms in different contexts when good and sufficient reasons exist. Neither should the list be considered completely exhaustive. Rather, the list should be treated as a living compendium of definitions providing users with the principal meanings of intelligence terms as understood in the Community. Unless otherwise specified within an Intelligence Community document (or in correspondence closely related to the document) the meanings provided herein will be considered governing.

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

- Human Resources Collection - relates in whole or in part to the planning, implementation, resource management and direction of activities relative to collection and distribution of information of potential intelligence value from human sources in response to defined needs. The term includes human source reporting by non-intelligence entities supportive of national intelligence requirements.

Rationale: The term deals with the wherewithall of collection. The subject of definition here is that part of the intelligence cycle which begins with planning and ends where the information has been distributed to processing and/or production elements or, in the case of actionable intelligence, to other consumers. The term is broader than, but encompasses, the act and product of reporting. (Reporting - the flow of information from those who gather information in the field to the consumer/user of the information.)

- Human Source - A person who by any means initially imparts information of potential intelligence value, directly or indirectly to the Intelligence Community.

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8



Rationale: The operative word in the definition is "person", i.e. that a human being is considered to be the practical origin of the information or the key player in acquisition of the information by the Intelligence Community. It is desirable to include the phrase "by any means" to indicate that the human source need not be witting that he or she is imparting information to the Intelligence Community, and that he or she may convey the information by means other than oral.

- Human Source Reporting - describes both the information of potential intelligence value gathered from human sources and the flow of that information from collectors to consumers. It deals with the information product of human source collection activities that is delivered to processors, producers and other consumers. Also known as "Raw Intelligence Information" and "HUMINT."

Rationale: While "Human Source Reporting", "Raw Intelligence Information" and "HUMINT" mean the same thing in the vernacular of the Human Resources Community, "Human Source Reporting" is preferred because within this discipline information of potential intelligence value is gathered by

both intelligence and non-intelligence entities, and the latter do not wish to be labeled as collectors of "intelligence". If the term intelligence is reserved for "the end product of a culmulative process of information gathering, research and analysis", and actionable intelligence, then the two qualifiers "Raw" and "Finished" can be dropped from the vocabulary. The term "HUMINT" is unnecessary and mildly demeaning, and I believe you would find broad support for discouraging use of it.

Intelligence Activities

Intelligence-Related Activities

Non-Communications Emanations

United States Signals Intelligence System

Cryptologic Activities

Cryptographic System

International Terrorist Activities

1. Intelligence: The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas.
2. Intelligence Activities: A generic term used to describe the totality of efforts and endeavors undertaken by the departments, agencies, and elements comprising the Intelligence Community.
3. Foreign Intelligence: The product of collection, processing, and analysis of foreign information relating to the national security, to the foreign relations or economic interests of the United States by a Government agency that is assigned an intelligence mission.
4. Foreign Counterintelligence: That aspect of intelligence activity, with its resultant product, devoted to destroying the effectiveness of inimical foreign intelligence activities and undertaken to protect the security of the nation and its personnel, information, and installations against espionage, sabotage, subversion, and terrorism.
5. Departmental Intelligence: Foreign intelligence used by the operating head of the department or agency in order to meet the unique requirements of the departmental or agency mission.
6. Tactical Intelligence: That intelligence required by military commanders in the field to maintain the readiness of operating forces for combat operations and to support the planning and conduct of military operations under combat conditions. Tactical intelligence assets are those intelligence entities under the direct operating control of the military commander in the field, whether assigned or attached, and the existence of which is justified primarily on the basis of their contribution to accomplishment of the operational mission.
7. Intelligence-related Activities: Those activities, specifically excluded from the Consolidated Defense Intelligence Program which respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign activities;

respond to national Intelligence Community advisory tasking of systems whose primary mission is to support operating forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; or are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities. Intelligence-related activities do not include programs which are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate data for targeting purposes.

8. Communications Intelligence: Intelligence derived from information obtained through intercept of foreign electrical communications by other than the intended recipients.

9. Electronics Intelligence: Product resulting from the collection (observation and recording), and the processing for subsequent intelligence purposes, of information derived from foreign non-communications, electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation or radioactive sources.

10. Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence: That class of signals, including radio beacon and telemetry, which are electronic emitters associated with weapons systems usually only during their test phase.

11. Signals Intelligence: A generic term which aggregates Communications and Electronics Intelligence as well as that intelligence derived from the collection of foreign instrumentation signals (e.g., telemetry and beaconry) and non-imagery infrared and coherent light signals.

12. Non-Communications Emanations: Those emissions made for purposes other than communications; e.g., by radars, navigational aids, jammers and remote control systems.

13. United States Signals Intelligence System: Elements of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service, the Service Cryptologic Agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other departments and agencies which conduct SIGINT activities.

14. Communications Security (COMSEC): The protection resulting from the application of crypto security, transmission security, and emission security measures to telecommunications and from the application of physical security measures to COMSEC information. These measures are taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from the possession and study of such telecommunications, or to insure the authenticity of such telecommunications.

15. Transmission Security: The component of communications security which results from all measures designed to protect transmissions from interception and from exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis.
16. Emission Security: In COMSEC, that component of communications security which results from all measures taken to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from interception and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems.
17. Physical Security: The means or procedures, such as safes, vaults, internal and external perimeter barriers, guard systems, alarms, and secure mail or pouch systems, designed to safeguard classified information, intelligence or activities against exposure to, or access by, unauthorized persons.
18. Personnel Security: The means or procedures, such as selective investigations, record checks, personal interviews, supervisory controls, and individual responsibilities, designed to provide reasonable assurance that persons being considered for, or granted access to, classified information are loyal and trustworthy and that they use such information only in a manner which will assure its continued protection.
19. Cryptosecurity: The component of communications security that results from the provision of technically sound cryptosystems (e.g., methods or processes, singly or in combination, for transforming text in order to conceal its meaning) and from their proper use.
20. Cryptology: The branch of knowledge which treats the principles of cryptography and cryptanalytics and is used to produce signals intelligence and maintain communications security.
21. Cryptologic Activities: A generic term used to describe the totality of activities undertaken by the organizations within the Intelligence Community which deal with the science of treating hidden, disguised or encrypted communications.
22. Code: A substitution cryptosystem in which plain text elements are primarily words, phrases, or sentences, and the code equivalents (called "code groups") typically consist of letters or digits (or both) in otherwise meaningless combinations of identical length.

23. Cipher: Any method or system of transforming text according to predetermined rules in order to obscure or conceal its meaning where the cryptographic treatment is applied to plain text elements of equal length.

24. Cryptographic System: A method or process (which may be a combination of several processes) for transforming text in order to conceal its meaning, including associated items of cryptomaterial (equipments and equipment components which perform cryptographic functions; associated keying materials, operating instructions, and maintenance manuals; codes and other manual cryptosystems; and general publications and other documents required for proper encryption, decryption, and authentication).

25. International Terrorist Activities: The calculated use of violence, or the threat of violence, to attain political goals through fear, intimidation or coercion. It usually involves a criminal act, often symbolic in nature, and is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. International terrorism is terrorism transcending national boundaries in the carrying out of the act, the purpose of the act, the nationalities of the victims, or the resolution of the incident. These acts are usually designed to attract wide publicity in order to focus attention on the existence, cause, or demands of the perpetrators.

26. National Intelligence Estimates: Thorough assessments of situations in the foreign environment that are relevant to the formulation of national security policy, projecting probable future courses of action and developments, structured to illuminate policy issues and differences of view within the Intelligence Community, and issued by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the National Foreign Intelligence Board.

The glossary of intelligence terms will serve as a primary basis for interdepartmental communication and understanding within the Intelligence Community. It is not intended to restrict intelligence agencies from the use of terms in different contexts when good and sufficient reasons exist. Neither should the list be considered completely exhaustive. Rather, the list should be treated as a living compendium of definitions providing users with the principal meanings of intelligence terms as understood in the Community. Unless otherwise specified within an Intelligence Community document (or in correspondence closely related to the document) the meanings provided herein will be considered governing.



STAT

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8

Approved For Release 2004/11/04 : CIA-RDP91M00696R000300020022-8